FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 056 *23 March 1982*

ARGENTINA

No Military Advisers Being Sent to El Salvador B 1
Communique Issued on S. Georgia Ship Incident B 1
Report on Stanley Episode B 1

ECUADOR

Foreign Minister Reports on Meeting With Haig G 1
General Levoyer Dismissed for Political Remarks G 1
Composition of Hurtado's Delegation Revealed G 1
Briefs: Magazine on Amazon Region G 1

PERU

Attacks on Newspaper Deplored as Totalitarian [EXPRESO 13 Mar] J 1
Armed Forces Stand Ready To Fight Terrorism J 1
President Warns Agitators J 1
PLO Operating Information Office in Lima J 1

VENEZUELA

Herrera Campins Welcomes Ecuadorean President L 1
Hurtado Reply L 1
Herrera Campins Reads Letter From FMLN Commanders L 2

MEXICO

Foreign Secretary Returns From Cuba, Nicaragua M 1
Pablo Gomez Defines Tasks Ahead for PSUM M 1
Workers Representatives Comment on Wage Hikes M 1
Entrepreneurs Reject Hikes M 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Monge Considers Reagan's Plan Very Positive P 1

EL SALVADOR

FDR's Ungo, in Managua, Backs Peace Talks P 1
Guerrillas Attack, Fail to Destroy Izalco Antenna P 2
Military Reports Terrorist Attack on Railroad P 2
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 20 Mar] P 2
Suspects Arrested for Cojutepeque Massacre P 2
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 20 Mar]

GUATEMALA

Guevara Says His Government Will Be Pluralist P 3
[PRENSA LIBRE 12 Mar]

HONDURAS

Sandinist Incursions Continue in Border Area P 4
[EL HERALDO 22 Mar]
Incident With Nicaraguan Patrol Boats Reported P 4
Paz Barnica Denies Counterrevolutionary Camps P 5
Paz Barnica Discusses Detainee's Situation P 5
Nicaraguan Envoy Implicated P 6
Paz Barnica Discusses Salvadoran Refugee Problem P 8
[LA PRENSA 19 Mar]

NICARAGUA

Ministry Reports Incident With Honduran Planes P 8
Foreign Ministry Protest P 9
Mexico's Castaneda Meets Government Officials P 10
Sees Willingness To Negotiate P 10
Humberto Ortega Outlines Civil Defense Plan P 10
Robelo Scores Press, PRELA on CIA Reports P 18
[LA PRENSA 13 Mar]

CUBA

Castro Meets With Castaneda, Reiterates Stand Q 1
Communique Issued Q 1
Castaneda Departs Q 1
U.S. Report Lacks Proof, Reveals Spy Network Q 1
Castro Attends Reception for Korean Delegation Q 2
DPRK Premier Leaves Q 2
Workers in Angola Assess Accomplishments Q 2
ANAP Supports Crackdown Against Illegal Trade Q 2
Korean Coverage of DPRK Premier's Visit To Cuba Q 2
[cross-reference]

NO MILITARY ADVISERS BEING SENT TO EL SALVADOR

PY222341 Paris AFP in Spanish 1710 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 22 Mar (AFP) -- The Argentine Foreign Ministry today again denied charges of the presence of Argentine military advisers in El Salvador made in Mexico by a member of the Argentine human rights commission. Officially, the Government stated merely that Argentina supplies diplomatic and economic aid and sells arms to any country that requests this type of aid.

Reliable sources have indicated, however, that there are actually Argentine military advisers who have been in El Salvador for at least a year. Apparently they are not active members of the armed forces but retired officers who had participated in counter-guerrilla operations in Argentina; who are reportedly assigned to this type of operation abroad; or civilians who had also participated in the struggle against subversion. The sources also noted that the Salvadoran Government may have contacted these experts on its own. In any case, the presence of Argentine military advisers in Central America is evident. A progovernment weekly 15 days ago even estimated at 10 the number of experts in El Salvador.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON S. GEORGIA SHIP INCIDENT

PY230106 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2358 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 22 Mar (TELAM) -- The Argentine Foreign Ministry released a communique tonight reporting on the trip to South Georgia Island by the navy transport Bahia Buen Suceso in fulfillment of a business contract, while a San Martin Palace press spokesman said, in reply to a question regarding an attack by Falkland Islanders against an office of the State Airlines [LADE], that the event may be serious if the report is true. Councilor Hernan Massini Ezcurra also reported, regarding the LADE incident, that British Ambassador Anthony James Williams has been summoned to the Foreign Ministry tomorrow. The communique reads as follows:

"With regard to the press communique released by the Foreign Office on 22 March the following is reported: The navy transport ship Bahia Buen Suceso customarily sails to ports in Patagonia, the Malvinas and other South Atlantic islands in fulfillment of commercial transport contracts signed with a private businessman. The ship carried to South Georgia Island material loaded by the contractor as well as personnel employed by him which he required for the work he intended to carry out ashore. After the transport operation was finished on 21 March, the ship continued its normal cruise to other ports."

Massini Ezcurra, the official Foreign Ministry spokesman, reported that the transport left its anchorage at South Georgia and that the technical personnel it had carried were still on the island.

Report on Stanley Episode

PY222320 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2138 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Summary] Buenos Aires, 22 Mar (NA) -- A State Airlines (LADE) source reported today that inhabitants of Stanley attacked the airline office there. He said the attackers lowered the Argentine flag over the office. The incident took place today a few hours after a group of Argentine citizens disembarked on South Georgia Island Friday.

FOREIGN MINISTER REPORTS ON MEETING WITH HAIG

PA222217 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] After participating in the 25th session of the Committee for Elimination of Racial Discrimination, Foreign Minister Luis Valencia said the United States has a position similar to that of Brazil on cooperation with both Ecuador and Peru, hoping that the two nations will seek a mutually acceptable solution to their border conflict.

He said that before leaving for Geneva he met with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig for 30 minutes in Washington. He reported that they discussed bilateral matters as well as inter-American problems, the Law of the Sea and the Ecuadorean problem. Regarding the border issue, Haig recalled a statement by Thomas Enders, under secretary of state for Inter-American Affairs, in Quito in November 1981 and reiterated that the U.S. position is similar to that of Brazil, which gives cooperation so that Ecuador and Peru, friends of the United States, can seek a mutually acceptable solution. This is what Haig said, Valencia noted.

GENERAL LEVOYER DISMISSED FOR POLITICAL REMARKS

PA220109 Quito Viz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Maj Gen Richelieu Levoyer has been dismissed for making political statements in violation of Article 143 of the Armed Forces Personnel Regulations. The decree, issued last night, states that by virtue of Decree 751, the government, considering that General Levoyer, placed on reserve status through Executive Decree 729 of 6 March 1982, has made political statements, violating the provision contained in Article 143 of the Armed Forces Personnel Regulations, declares that such behavior merits his dismissal without having to pass through the reserve procedures, as provided in Article 76, Paragrpah J, of the regulations.

COMPOSITION OF HURTADO'S DELEGATION REVEALED

PA201340 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Excerpt] President Hurtado will be accompanied by 39 people on his official trip to Venezuela and Colombia. The party is composed of the minister of foreign relations; the minister of industries, commerce and integration; the minister of natural resources and energy; the deputy secretary for economic affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Relations; the deputy secretary for integration; the national secretary of public information; the president of the Supreme Court, Gonzalo Zambrano; and Congressmen (Carlos Falquez), (Edgar Garrido), Gonzalo Gonzalez, (Wilfrido Lucero) and (Luis Munoz) -- representing the Concentration of Popular Forces, the (Democratic) Party, Roldosismo, the Peoples Democracy and the Democratic Left, respectively. Ecuadorean Air Force Commanding General Hector Vasconez; Rear Adm (Fausto Zeballos), navy inspector general; and (Jose Suarez Rueda), army inspector general, will travel on behalf of the armed forces. Other special guests include representatives of the two print media and Ecuadorean Radio and Television, and others from the National Secretariat of Public Information and Security.

BRIEFS

MAGAZINE ON AMAZON REGION -- The magazine ECUADOR AMAZONICO is now circulating throughout the country, with reports on scientific subjects that can be used in the schools. [Name indistinct], director of the magazine, said the main objective of the publication is the permanent expression of Ecuador's rights over the Amazon region and making known the geography, economy and cultural values of the country. [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 4 Mar 82 PA]

ATTACKS ON NEWSPAPERS DEPLORED AS TOTALITARIAN

PY222048 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 13 Mar 82 p 16

[Editorial: "Attacks on Freedom of the Press"]

[Text] Regarding the attacks perpetrated during the last few hours, condemned and deplored by all of us, we want to refer to one in particular: the thwarted attempt to dynamite the newspaper LA PRENSA. Criminal and carefully guided hands placed a high-powered explosive in the LA PRENSA editorial office. Had it exploded, we would now be regretting a tragedy. Those who have implemented violence as a political alternative know perfectly well that their efforts to impose totalitarian regimes in countries in which the press has remained free have failed badly.

This is how we see attacks being perpetrated against the free press in Managua every day, with a view to silencing the last signs of free thought and opinion and to impose the voice and monotonous dialogue of the only party and its entourage of privileged persons. The small groups that are now attempting to transform Peru into something like El Salvador or Nicaragua are using the same tactics here as those in those distressed countries. The objective is to silence the free press, no matter how, for no totalitarian system will be able to flourish here or subdue the Peruvian people while a free press still exists.

ARMED FORCES STAND READY TO FIGHT TERRORISM

PY221613 Paris AFP in Spanish 0108 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Lima, 21 Mar (AFP) -- War Minister Luis Cisneros Vizquerra today said that the Peruvian armed forces are ready to participate in the fight against terrorists, who have launched attacks lately in different regions of the country. He remarked that they are only awaiting the president's order to act, but that he trusts the police will be enough to defeat terrorism.

The minister made this statement in Pucallpa, 840 km east of Lima, during a trip accompanying President Fernando Belaunde to visit the recently flooded region of the jungle and to dedicate port facilities.

President Warns Agitators

PY221733 Lima Radio Union in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] The chief of state has issued a serious warning to people abroad who are trying to stir up trouble in the country. He said those who are involved in sabotage and destruction are traitors to the fatherland. Regarding the intervention of the armed forces to counteract terrorism, the chief of state said this possibility is being studied by the joint command.

PLO OPERATING INFORMATION OFFICE IN LIMA

PY221950 Tacna Radio Tacna in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] The PLO has an information office in Lima in accordance with notes signed ... ...een the PLO and the prior administration in September 1978. This report was released by the Foreign Ministry in a press bulletin. The Foreign Ministry said the PLO office and its representative [words indistinct] do not have diplomatic status; therefore their activities involve only the dissemination of PLO news and the publication of information on Palestine and other activities of a cultural nature.

HERRERA CAMPINS WELCOMES ECUADOREAN PRESIDENT

PA230119 Caracas Domestic Service in Spanish 1945 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Speech by President Luis Herrera Campins at military academy in Caracas at ceremony welcoming Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea -- live]

[Text] Your Excellency Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea, president of the sister Republic of Ecuador, Honorable Mrs Hurtado Larrea, distinguished members of the official Ecuadorean party:

As constitutional president of the republic, I am pleased to welcome you to our fatherland on behalf of the people and government of Venezuela, on the occasion of the visit you are making, which honors us. Countries which are brothers in history, children of a common father, Simon Bolivar, the Liberator, Ecuador and Venezuela, have always had a cordial, profound and uninterrupted friendship. I am not just being polite when I tell you that you can feel you are in your own land because of the warmth and the affection with which the Venezuelans see the children of the Republic of Ecuador.

You are coming to our fatherland in times of political unrest in the continent and in times of serious economic problems in the world. We are linked not only by the solidarity of Bolivarian, Andean, South American and Latin American countries but by our tradition of active exercise of democracy. It is essential in today's world, and particularly in our continent, that the nations that believe in human rights, freedom, justice and peace have the best relations and the closest rapprochement. I believe, your excellency, dear friend, that your visit will contribute to increasing the chances for democratization of our ever hopeful Latin America.

Ecuador and Venezuela are members of the Andean Pact, which is the most serious attempt toward integration carried out so far, and we must use our best efforts and the greatest specific emphasis so that we carry out this understanding, which will bring economic, social, political and cultural progress for our peoples who want to participate in this development process we are involved in.

Venezuela receives you with affection, like an old friend, like a political leader of great value and like a statesman who is giving authentic proof of his ability to lead the destiny of his noble and great country. These words of affection and friendship with which I am greeting you, Mr President, are also addressed to your honorable wife and the distinguished members of your party. Venezuela greets you with joy, enthusiasm and friendship, sure that marvelous fruits will result from this visit for the sake of freedom and the harmonious and integrated development of our peoples and Latin America. Mr President, welcome!

Hurtado Reply

PA230126 Caracas Domestic Service in Spanish 1945 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Speech by Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea on arrival at military academy in Caracas -- live]

[Text] President Luis Herrera Campins, president of the Republic of Venezuela, Mrs Herrera Campins, Venezuelan authorities, Venezuelans:

On arriving in Venezuela, I greet an admirable people who, at the most important hour of the history of this continent, gave birth to a group of men who gave freedom to my country and made it an independent republic. Simon Bolivar, the Liberator, Antonio Jose de Sucre, Pichincha's champion, and our first president Gen Juan Jose Flores. Venezuela and Ecuador were thus born to an independent and democratic life, and in the past years we have always been linked by an affection which is now stronger because the two countries are members of the democratic community of Latin American nations.

You, Mr President, were with us on 10 August 1979, when the constitutional government I head was inaugurated. You were also with us in the days of tragedy and pain that affected our country's life. You were with democracy, and we are now together in Caracas to discuss basic problems of this continent concerning integration, the problem of staples and their marketing, the consolidation of republican institutions and, in general, the harmonic and integral development you referred to.

I thank you for this generous greeting. I thank you on behalf of my wife and the party accompanying me. I have seen the flags of my fatherland in the hands of Venezuelan children, who have greeted the Ecuadorean people represented here by their president. To all these children, the gratitude of the people of my fatherland, the officials accompanying me and especially of Margarita and me. [applause]

HERRERA CAMPINS READS LETTER FROM FMLN COMMANDERS

PA230150 Caracas Domestic Service in Spanish 2335 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Press conference by President Luis Herrera Campins at Miraflores Palace -- live]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr President, do you think the elections in El Salvador will be held on the announced date despite the fact that the situation in that country appears to become more complicated each day?

[Answer] We are a week away from the elections in El Salvador. I want to reiterate to you here what has been the line of conduct of the Venezuelan Government I head. First I reiterate the support for that process, which is trying to achieve a democratic and institutional solution to the existing situation. I reiterate my condemnation of the violence, particularly terrorism, which mars the human spirit. I reiterate my readiness to cooperate in serious and sincere efforts to achieve peace. I reiterate my support for President Napoleon Duarte and the members of the government junta in their endeavor to find an end to the war through elections. I reiterate my support for nonintervention and condemn acts of aggression and threats. In that sense you know that the OAS Permanent Council was convoked on Venezuela's proposal to warn about the maneuvers NATO plans to stage in the Caribbean, a zone we think should be one of peace and not of confrontation. I reiterate that I am a faithful adversary of Marxism in all its forms and a staunch defender in good faith of participatory democracy, for liberty and peace.

This attitude has been recognized by the guerrilla leaders of the FMLN, who have sent me an interesting letter in which they note that my contribution can be decisive for achieving peace in the sister Republic of El Salvador. I will now read to you the last page of that letter, signed by the five guerrilla commanders. In any event, I want to state that, faithful to the position maintained by the democratic government of Venezuela, I will await the 28 March elections before assuming a given attitude in the face of the request made of me. I insist, however, that it must be the Salvadorans' themselves who must try to find a convergence of wills to achieve peace. The peace-loving Latin Americans, who love democracy, must stimulate these endeavors from abroad.

The letter I received states as follows on its last page, after brief general considerations on the situation in that country:

The FMLN is intent on ending the war, securing peace and the existence of life for our peoples, so that Central America will be stabilized, with the disappearance of this focus of world tension. It wants the formation of a pluralist, democratic government of broad national participation and popular support, which will achieve the democratization and effective transformation of the socioeconomic structures, essential bases for insuring respect for and the existence of human rights. We are committed nationally, regionally and internationally to these objectives, which we are convinced you share with us.

Our proposal for a political solution to the Salvadoran conflict expresses and defines this commitment. Our proposal contemplates overall negotiations and our willingness to announce at any moment, without any prior conditions for any of the parties, the drafting of an agenda by mutual consent, the presence of representatives of governments as witnesses, and with the Salvadoran people being given the necessary information on the process of a political solution. Our proposal considers the holding of elections as an integral part of the overall solution.

Mr President, the FMLN is convinced that your contribution to a just, political solution to the Salvadoran crisis can be great and even positive. We are at a crucial moment in which the danger of foreign military intervention can spark a fire in Central America, prolong the war indefinitely, multiply the destruction a thousand times, take more innocent lives and endanger world peace. This is the moment that all the wills seeking good should set out to rescue peace. To wait can be fatal and thwart the constructive possibilities that exist today.

Mr President Luis Herrera Campins, we firmly hope this historic moment will unite us on the path in search of peace, liberty, justice and independence, which are an essential part of the Bolivarian ideals. Yours truly, Commander of the FMLN Salvador Cayetano Carpio, Marcial, Shafick Jorge Handal, Joaquin Villalobos, Roberto Roca, Ferman Cienfuegos.

I wanted to read this part of the letter, a copy of which, I repeat, will be given to you, because I consider that it is a recognition, among other things, of the good faith and loftiness of democratic and peaceful ideals which have guided the foreign policy of the Government of Venezuela.

[Question] Mr President, do you think that with the reductions approved at the OPEC meeting in Vienna, the idea proposed by editor Miguel Angel Capriles of exploiting the oil belt through negotiations with the North Americans is feasible?

[Answer] We have always said that the Orinoco petroleum belt should be the object of a great national project of research. It is enabling us to achieve our own technology for the extracting, transport and refining of heavy crude. However, in this sense we share a quite general opinion in the country regarding opposition to concessions and the position that the belt should be exploited only by Venezuelans. However, this, of course, does not rule out foreign companies participating in some areas of advice. We think the exploitation itself justly should be done by Venezuelans. These programs dealing with the oil belt must be drafted sufficiently ahead of time so that they will actually enter into production near the end of this decade, and more specifically in the nineties, when we will have to make a huge effort to maintain the current production levels.

[Question] Mr President, esteemed journalistic colleagues, Venezuelan people and people who are currently viewing this press conference: Any intelligent and sensible citizen knows that the vital support and defense of the democratic system are the armed forces and the police, and with them the political parties and the nation's institutions. Why aren't they being given the publicity they deserve and why isn't their importance being stressed to the people so they will be loved and known by the people? In this way, the objectives of the armed forces and the police, benefitting the system and freedom, would be made known. These are objectives the national institutions gain everyday to preserve our democracy. This can be done through radio and television, where there is now time and space for the most trivial and incredible things. There is no time and space on television, including the state television, to promote our institutions.

Why isn't Venezuelan television, particularly state television, used to promote the activities and importance of the armed forces and police that benefit democracy? Why doesn't the Venezuelan Government take initiatives to increase the coverage of the Voice of Venezuela in Central America and the Caribbean? Why isn't VENPRESS developed to the point that it can compete with and neutralize any interested action opposed to the democratic system, taking to those important regions of Central America and the Caribbean the democratic ideas that inspire all our political leaders? In this way we will prevent the Cuban-Nicaraguan-Soviet red war front, as I call it, from spreading, as it is doing in part, in Colombia, Ecuador and above all in Venezuela, the democracies of Latin America. In view of all this, Mr President, journalistic colleagues and dear Venezuelan people, let us preserve our democratic system, the best one that men have established to lead the destinies of a nation.

[Answer] Democracy has its own concepts about information. I think that if here in Venezuela we have achieved something, essentially through VENPRESS, it is to democratize all the information that passes through the government, and of course a large part of its content has to do with institutional aspects and public security aspects, to which we assign the due importance. For example, as president of the republic it is very satisfying to see that the country's police have been the object of a great recognition in this government which has promoted the (Junquito) police instruction center to the level of a university institute. This shows clearly a desire for the intellectual and professional improvement of the police. In the same way, we have given encouragement to the PTJ [Judicial Technical Police] so that after the great decline it suffered at the end of the previous regime it could regain the confidence and respect of the Venezuelan people which it seemed to have lost temporarily.

Regarding the armed forces, unquestionably there is information everywhere about the attitude of the armed forces. There is recognition of this attitude. In all the speeches I deliver on the subject of our very interesting democratic political system, I point out that this has been possible due to the understanding between the civilian social and political organizations and the armed forces, many of which have some programs on television and radio.

Now then, there are problems which don't essentially depend on the government but on the media. I hope this appeal to conscience and that warning made by [name indistinct] will be heard truly and interpreted with the concern he has. However, the country knows perfectly well that this is a government that appreciates, praises and promotes its institutions inside and outside the country and that gives information the possibility of being truthful, objective and particularly opportune information.

[Question] (Edward Simatre) of the New York TIMES. I want to return to the Salvadoran issue. With that letter of the FMLN, why don't you enter into negotiations between the guerrillas and Napoleon Duarte to try to find a solution to the Salvadoran problem just as the Mexicans are trying to do? Don't you think the writers of this letter are sincere?

[Answer] I must confess that I was surprised that they sent me the letter. Secondly, the terms in which the letter was written give the impression, judging from their friends here in the country, that they have more understanding of the position of the Venezuelan Government and its possibilities of wanting to contribute to a just peace than the compatriots who have a radical line on this subject. Now then, I have always pointed out that the first essential step is the elections. I do not have extraterritorial powers to force the Salvadoran Government -- and of course it is not going to let me force it -- to talk with this sector. The only thing I can do is to express good will so that the situation [words indistinct] and an institutional and democratic solution that will lead to peace will be achieved. I think there will be much better conditions for talks in this regard after rather than before the elections.

FOREIGN SECRETARY RETURNS FROM CUBA, NICARAGUA

PA230356 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0336 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Mexico City, 22 Mar (EFE) -- Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda arrived in this capital city tonight, after a 3-day visit to Cuba and Nicaragua.

Castaneda left last weekend on a tour of Cuba and Nicaragua where he met with Fidel Castro and with members of the Sandinist reconstruction junta, to analyze the result of talks recently held in New York with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

A source close to the foreign relations secretary said that Castaneda will report to Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo on the results of his talks with Castro and the Nicaraguan leaders headed by Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra.

Castaneda and Haig have met on two occasions recently in New York to analyze President Lopez Portillo's peace proposal for a solution to the conflicts in Central America and the Caribbean. Mexico is acting as a liaison between the United States and Nicaragua and Cuba, since its foreign policy seeks to attain a detente.

PABLO GOMEZ DEFINES TASKS AHEAD FOR PSUM

FL221524 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0500 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 20 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- The Unified Socialist Party of Mexico [PSUM] is not the communist party with aggregates or a masked party, the PSUM's new leader, Pablo Gomez, said today. Gomez said that the PSUM's fundamental task now is to become a party for the masses and to stop being a group in dispute. Nevertheless, he noted that even in its present condition, the PSUM is now the "other political force" in the country, asserting that the electoral and political struggle in the country today is between the PRI and the Socialists.

The left is going through important moments, moments that are not divorced from those the country is experiencing. No one can take power away from the PRI today but there are changes and rearrangements underway that make it hard to predict if this situation will continue in the immediate future, he added.

In this regard we have fundamental tasks to fulfill. We must discover and come up with things, direct the party toward the masses. If we are successful, we will become the most important political element in the country. For that reason, the tasks is not easy, Gomez said. He recalled the charges against the PSUM that it was a party of intellectuals, not of the masses. The problem is not that there are too many intellectuals, but that we need more members from the labor, worker and peasant sectors and that is what we are going to work for, he said.

WORKERS REPRESENTATIVES COMMENT ON WAGE HIKES

FL230105 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2245 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Mexico City, 22 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- Workers representatives expressed their satisfaction today regarding the percentage of the wage readjustment and committed themselves to defending the workers economy against any harmful measure on the part of the entrepreneurial sector.

Netzahualcoyotl de la Vega, the economic adviser of the Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM), said that there was no reason why the devaluation should affect the prices of products or increase them, if there is really a desire to find a solution to the problem.

Regarding the readjustment, he said that it would be interesting if the entrepreneurs fulfill their commitment to the government and do not adopt attitudes which will only harm Mexico even more. He said that this readjustment should not be taken as a recommendation, but as an agreement between the sides in order to continue the development of the national industry.

Netzahualcoyotl de la Vega criticized the entrepreneurial position of preparing the atmosphere and then committing abuses, since these abuses do not tend to improve the system's economic actions but only severely damage the economy.

Entrepreneurs Reject Hikes

FL230135 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2205 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Mexico City, 22 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- The wage readjustments recommended by Secretariat of Labor and Social Welfare [STYPS] authorities will not be fulfilled in many enterprises and industries in the country, representatives of private enterprise said here today. Spokesmen of employers' groups said that the labor secretariat's recommendations that wages should be increased by 30, 20 and 10 percent is not an obligatory measure for the entrepreneurs.

In a poll carried out by NOTIMEX, spokesmen of industry and commerce said that there are "legal confusions" regarding the proposals of the STYPS, and that the decree published in no way says that it is obligatory for the entrepreneur to increase the wages he pays.

Mario del Valle, president of the Industrialists Association of Vallejo, said that the enterprises which are prepared to undertake the recommendations are the ones which have the economic ability to do so. He stressed: "It is not an obligation to increase wages, since on the other hand the minimum wages have not been changed." He added that many enterprises, mainly the medium- and small-sized ones, will have "serious problems" if they are forced to change the wage scale.

Tomas Limon, vice president of the Employers Center of Jalisco, said on this topic that there is confusion among the entrepreneurs regarding the wage increase proposals, since at first they understood that it was a recommendation and now there is talk that they are obligatory. He added that this could lead to confrontations between workers and entrepreneurs. He added that in Jalisco 96 percent of the entrepreneurs will not be able to pay the wage increase retroactively since they own medium- and small-sized companies. The entrepreneur recalled that a few months ago the enterprises belonging to his association increased the wages paid by 34 percent which, added to this new increase, would total 64 percent -- "something which many entrepreneurs will have difficulty bearing, and therefore many factories will be forced to close their doors."

Hector Sarmiento, director of the Entrepreneurial Center of the Federal District, said that the wage increase is good for those enterprises which can withstand an increase in their production costs, but he complained about the fact that the small- and medium-sized companies had been "forgotten." He said that the small entrepreneurs had not been asked to give their opinion and they were the ones which would be most affected by these steps. He then said that the atmosphere prevailing among the small- and medium-sized industrialists is one of discontent and anger [descontrol]. He said: "Some prefer to close rather than pay the wages. The situation is serious, especially since today all type of money is expensive."

COSTA RICA

MONGE CONSIDERS REAGAN'S PLAN VERY POSITIVE

PA201550 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Mar 82

[By William Cespedes]

[Excerpt] President-elect Luis Alberto Monge has returned to the country after a tour of Mexico and the United States. Monge voiced his support for the creation of a specialized police corps to control terrorism. He noted that terrorist actions during the past few years have marred Costa Rica's image abroad and brought anxiety to the Costa Rican people, who are unaccustomed to these activities. Monge also discussed other topics:

[Begin Monge recording] I believe that the economic and commercial exchange aspects of Reagan's aid plan are very positive. They are solutions to the countries' demands during the past 30 years for preferential treatment in the U.S. market.

The EEC has granted for the past 2 decades preferential treatment to the former French and British colonies, while we are subject to some discrimination in that same market. Therefore, we feel that the United States should grant us some preference in its market; and Reagan is doing that by opening the U.S. market for our countries' products. [end recording]

EL SALVADOR

FDR'S UNGO, IN MANAGUA, BACKS PEACE TALKS

PA221436 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] and the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] of El Salvador yesterday reiterated here [as heard: Managua] their wish to find peace through negotiations and blamed the military junta for the comtinuing war. During a news conference at a hotel in our capital, FDR Secretary General Guillermo Ungo said that the U.S. Government shares the responsibility for the present situation.

We have been hoping to receive and have accepted peace proposals from governments and organizations since last year to find a negotiated solution to the conflict, the Salvadoran leader said.

[Begin Ungo recording] One of the plans or options proposed by the FDR and the FMLN is to seek peace through negotiations -- that is to say, to end the war in El Salvador. The responsibility for the continuation and expansion of the war at this moment does not rest with the democratic and revolutionary forces but with the Salvadoran Government and the U.S. Government. Since last year, we have hoped for and accepted plans from forces, organizations, (?leaders) and governments in favor of holding peace talks, in favor of negotiations and in favor of international mediation to achieve a negotiated political settlement. [end recording]

The military-Christian Democratic government is bent on going on with the war, Ungo added. It is interested in the elections because it seeks through them to legitimize the repressive action against the population.

In concluding, Ungo called attention to the fact that the war will continue before and after the elections and will not stop until a just peace is achieved through negotiations.

GUERRILLAS ATTACK, FAIL TO DESTROY IZALCO ANTENNA

PA222237 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 20 Mar 82 p 13

[Text] Extremists today tried to destroy the Izalco ground station located in San Julian, Sonsonate Department. They fired two bazooka rounds at the parabolic antenna which has a 30 meter diameter. However, various sources reported that the hits did not cause much damage. The attack occurred at 0325 from the western side of the station, presumable from a distance of 800 meters. The extremists were apparently trying to destroy the antenna, something they were unable to do due to the distance from where the attack took place and the darkness. The station is guarded by soldiers who immediately went into action to repel any other attack by the extremists. It was established that there was no clash.

The ground station is 4 km north of San Julian. This is the third time that the extremists have tried to damage the installation as part of their campaign of sabotage against the communications media. The parabolic antenna today appeared to have been hit twice. A Salvadoran technician was evaluating the damage for its subsequent repair. It was reported that international communications were not interrupted.

MILITARY REPORTS TERRORIST ATTACK ON RAILROAD

PA222210 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 20 Mar 82 pp 5, 11

[Text] The Armed Forces Press Committee, (COPRESA), reported yesterday that a train going from San Salvador to the port of La Union was dynamited and derailed near Tecoluca by a group of terrorists. According to the official report, the convoy was passing near Llano Grande, Tecoluca, when some terrorists set off a dynamite charge they had previously placed under the rails, waiting for the cargo and passenger train to La Union.

The source said that the explosion only damaged the train. The damage is estimated at several thousand colones. There were no casualties. It is believed that during the confusion of the crew and passengers, the terrorists stole money and jewelry from the passengers, just as they have done on previous occasions.

COPRESA said that in another terrorist action, stone barricades were placed along the road and telephone lines were cut at Dos Quebrads canton, San Vicente. The source said that it was not known if this was part of a bigger plot or just an isolated act of destruction.

SUSPECTS ARRESTED FOR COJUTEPEQUE MASSACRE

PA222020 San Sanvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 20 Mar 82 p 46

[Excerpts] Members of the canton patrol of San Agustin and Buena Vista, San Pedro Perulapan, are accused of killing 24 people early this month. Members of the patrol, including civilians and treasury policeman (Manuel Morales) -- not yet arrested -- who work under Cmdr Moises Montenegro Bolanos, have been accused of the strangulation, shooting and stabbing of men, women and children; and the raping of the women. All of the accused have been captured by national policemen of Cojutepeque and were turned over yesterday to the Cojutepeque court. The men could not be taken to the stand because another case was being tried.

According to witnesses and relatives, all the victims were captured by the policemen on 4 March and were then killed and buried in El Guayabo and Buena Vista cantons. Others were buried 300 m from the site, on the El Guayabo River banks. According to reports, Comdr Moises Montenegro Bolanos, Jose Ulises Rosales Zavaleta, Faustus Vasquez, Juan Mendoza Giron, Carlos Alfredo Duran Quintanilla, Cleotilde Lopez Guzman, Jose Arturo Zavala Amaya and Israel Amaya Zavala; and civilians Francisco Nunez Martinez and Angel Vicente Zavala Martinez were accused of the massacre.

The patrol members and the civilians involved in this mass killing were taken to the place where they had buried their victims and in the presence of Mr (Jose Ramon Alvarez), judge of San Pedro Perulapan, exhumed the bodies in San Agustin canton and on the Guayabo River banks. The accused took shovels and began to dig up the bodies. Because of the bodies' decomposition, the judge ordered their reburial after they were identified by relatives. All the bodies showed signs of having been strangled, shot and stabbed in several places. According to the judicial authorities, all the women had been raped.

(Jose Alberto Beltran Ulloa), who was also captured by the patrol members and whose thumbs had been tied to his back near a tree for several hours, told the police that another captured man who was going to die asked permission to pray and bent his knees. One of the patrol members twice shot the man who was on his knees. During the ensuing confusion, Beltran managed to untie himself and escaped into the bushes where he remained hidden throughout the night until the following day. He then sought the protection of the authorities and told them what had occurred.

Through the Cojutepeque authorities' investigations, they now have 53 photos of the victims taken on the day the bodies were exhumed and photos of the place where they were killed and buried. Details of this massacre that are contained in 53 pages and other pieces of evidence of the patrol members' belongings will be given to the judge. Because the accused could not be taken to court, the judge postponed the date of the trial and the prisoners were taken to the Cojutepeque jail and placed under the judge's orders.

GUATEMALA

GUEVARA SAYS HIS GOVERNMENT WILL BE PLURALIST

PA220312 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 12 Mar 82 pp 7, 40

[Text] Gen Anibal Guevara said yesterday his government will be pluralist and that he will call for the cooperation of representatives of various political currents who want to work not for the government but for the nation. Guevara also said that he will announce the names of the persons who will compose his cabinet at a suitable time.

We realize, he said, that the news media wants to know who will form part of my cabinet, but the truth is that we are evaluating the moral qualities and the work of those who could be asked to form part of the cabinet. We are evaluating this with Ramiro Ponce Monroy.

Guevara was asked if this government will modify the laws that regulate the exploration and exploitation of oil. He said that he is interested in the "participation" of the state in the percentage of exported oil, but noted that "this little word makes one think" and for this reason he would rather have taxes on exports. He said that explorations will be intensified and that exploitation must be rational, in line with the experience of the large oil producers.

PRENSA LIBRE asked Guevara if a refinery would be built under his administration, thus initiating the petrochemical industry in Central America. He said that all depends on how production goes because, he noted, in order to have the installations that an industry of that nature requires, it is necessary to have a large production and not just 15 or 30,000 barrels daily.

What about foreign trade, will it be expanded to include socialist countries in addition to traditional buyers of Guatemalan products? Whatever brings more foreign exchange will be welcomed as long as Guatemala benefits from the exchange. Besides, we already have trade with some socialist countries and it will not be uncommon to see some of you, journalists, driving a Czechoslovak Skoda, or a Russian Lada or a Zastava, which I believe is Yugoslav.

General, [a journalist noted] we go around in a "Chato" and let it be known that we are not referring to any person (General laughter since Guevara was being accompanied by vice presidential candidate Ramiro Ponce Monroy).

Guevara was asked how he will govern with regard to the losing parties. He said: We are going to govern with the law. When I take office, I will be the president of the Guatemalans and not of a faction. We will take the oath that we will obey it too. We will obey the law and, therefore, we will make the governed ones obey it also.

He added: if we set the example of obeying the law, we will have the moral right of demanding that the Guatemalans obey it. He who breaks the law will be punished according to the law.

PRENSA LIBRE asked Guevara to explain the philosophy of his sixth commitment which refers to foreign policy and states that he will reject all kinds of imperialism and will not allow any kind of foreign intervention. He answered: My government is going to be friends with countries that want to be friends of Guatemala. Nothing that is obtained by force is good. Of course we are not going to tolerate meddling in the domestic affairs of Guatemala from any government. We will reject any kind of imperialism. We will be respectful, just as the government that will be transferring power to us has been until now.

This government, he added, has been very respectful. I even believe that it has been too respectful because we have been openly attacked and almost always our answer has been that "we respect the domestic affairs of other countries."

We want to be friends with the democratic countries, for example, with the great country of the north, our neighbor, Mexico; and with the other country farther north, which is still farther north, Canada, Guevara said.

What about Central America? We don't have to mention Central America. We are brothers. We were born as independent countries together. I don't care if Nicaragua has a government like the one it has nowdays. That is a problem of the Nicaraguans. We want to be friends with them and we have relations with that government. This does not mean that we will allow them to meddle in the domestic affairs of Guatemala and we won't meddle in their affairs.

HONDURAS

SANDINIST INCURSIONS CONTINUE IN BORDER AREA

PA230351 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 22 Mar 82 p 3

[Excerpt] Fear, anxiety and threats have not yet disappeared in the Honduran Mosquitia, National Deputy Roberto Echenique, for the Gracias a Dios Department, said. He added that the Miskitos issue will again be brought before the National Congress. "In the past few days, the Sandinist regular army has somewhat reduced its incursions through the Honduran Mosquitia territory. This, however, does not mean that the threats, the fear and anxiety among the Miskito population has disappeared," he added.

INCIDENT WITH NICARAGUAN PATROL BOATS REPORTED

PA221401 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Press communique issued by the Honduran Foreign Secretariat on 21 March 1982 -- read by announcer]

[Text] Late yesterday the armed forces informed the Foreign Secretariat about a new incident provoked by Nicaraguan patrol boats in Honduran territorial waters.

In the afternoon of 21 March 1982, four Honduran fishing boats were captured by Nicaraguan patrol boats approximately 205 feet from the Media Luna and (?Zeledon) keys, north of parallel 15 in the Carbibbean Sea, east of the Mosquitia in Honduran waters, 40 miles from Cape Gracias a Dios at coordinates 15 degrees 14 minutes north, 82 degrees 40 minutes west.

When the armed forces found out about this, they sent two Honduran Air Force planes to check and they confirmed the incidents. In view of this, two more Air Force planes flew over the site of the incident at approximately 1600. Immediately, one of the Nicaraguan launches fired at and hit one of the Honduran planes. This logically prompted the Honduran planes to fire at the boat which had fired before. The Honduran Government finds itself once again in the painful position of having to report regrettable incidents caused by another violation of the country's sovereignty, which will be duly protested, based on a report drafted by the appropriate authorities.

PAZ BARNICA DENIES COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY CAMPS

PA201255 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] The Sandinist government continues to accuse our country of maintaining camps of counterrevolutionaries who are plotting against the Nicaraguan regime. The new foreign minister has used every opportunity to deny that Honduras is involved in plans to destabilize the Nicaraguan Government. Honduras respects the domestic decisions of neighboring countries, Edgardo Paz Barnica has stated.

The Honduran foreign minister reiterated today that there are no Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary camps in Honduras and that he has not yet received an answer to the protest note sent to the Sandinist government regarding the incidents near the common border during the past few days.

[Begin Paz Barnica recording] I could add, as I always do when I have the opportunity to exchange points of view with you, that our country, our government, respects the principle of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other states and, regarding the situation your refer to, our government would exercise the legal control and authority it has according to the law. [end recording] The Honduran protest note has not been answered by Nicaragua, the foreign minister said. [Begin Paz Barnica recording] I still don't have an answer but it is possible that this could come in the next few hours. [end recording]

PAZ BARNICA DISCUSSES DETAINEE'S SITUATION

PA202010 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica has offered his version on the incident with the alleged Nicaraguan spy who has put the Nicaraguan Embassy in Honduras in a bad position.

Noel Ernesto de Jesus Vasquez, who is an alleged Sandinist agent who infiltrated the groups of former Somozist guardsmen who are presumably secretly operating in Honduras, has caused a diplomatic incident that has put the Nicaraguan representation in Honduras in an awkward situation. Vasquez obtained information on the so-called counterrevolution, was detected by immigration authorities, requested protection from his embassy in Honduras and was captured by immigration authorities yesterday as he was under the protection of Nicaraguan Ambassador Guillermo Suarez Rivas in order to leave Honduras.

This station immediately contacted Paz Barnica, who gave us the following information yesterday:

[Begin recording] [Paz Barnica] Regarding this, I wanted to tell you the following: You are telling me that a Nicaraguan citizen sought asylum at the Nicaraguan Embassy.

Regarding this, I must explain the following: A Nicaraguan citizen cannot seek asylum in an embassy of his own country. This is the first point. In addition, at noon we received at the Foreign Secretariat a letter from the Nicaraguan ambassador that stated that this gentleman had arrived at the embassy because he was being persecuted by people that are outside the control of Honduran authorities. He reported that this gentleman was to leave for Nicaragua today. This was the extent of his letter. The incident that you mentioned occurred later at Toncontin International airport.

According to reports by the pertinent authorities, this alleged Nicaraguan citizen was arrested because he entered the country a few weeks ago with false documents. According to these documents, he was Salvadoran. The fact that he entered with false documents is an illegal action. Therefore, he was arrested in order to be further investigated.

The Honduran Foreign Secretariat and the Directorate of Protocol had informed the Nicaraguan ambassador in the afternoon that it had received the note. However, I was involved in other matters that were of higher priority concerning my duties as foreign secretary. Any local or foreign citizen has full guarantees in Honduras as long as he enters the country legally.

[Question] How would you describe this case, as asylum or what else?

[Answer] It cannot be described as asylum because the Nicaraguan ambassador sent a note that we received at the foreign secretariat at noon saying that a Nicaraguan citizen had arrived at the embassy. In the case of asylum, certain paper work would have to be done but this was not the case because it concerns a person of the same nationality as that of the embassy. Moreover, according to reports gathered by the pertinent authorities, the man we are talking about entered the country a few days ago with false documents that said he was a Salvadoran. He was arrested for pertinent investigations because this involves matters related to national security.

[Question] Did the Nicaraguan Embassy commit any violation of international law when it gave this type of protection to this citizen?

[Answer] As I mentioned, this incident occurred a few hours ago so I could not make a judgment yet because the Nicaraguan ambassador sent a written statement to the Foreign Secretariat concerning this incident. I received a note expressing the Nicaraguan ambassador's position.

[Question] Nicaragua insists that we have former Somozist guardsmen camps in our country and that they are preparing to invade Nicaragua.

[Answer] Late last week the Honduran Foreign Secretariat issued a communique on behalf of our government denying reports disseminated abroad in this regard. In this communique, we clearly and specifically expressed the viewpoints of the Honduran Government. [end recording]

Nicaraguan Envoy Implicated

PA221544 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] The Nicaraguan ambassador to Honduras has been accused by the alleged Sandinist spy, Noel de Jesus Ernesto Vasquez of directing all espionage activities in Honduras. Vasquez said that there are more spies but did not know who they were because of security reasons. Following is the exclusive interview with the Sandinist spy:

[Begin recording] [Vasquez] The FSLN Directorate, through Lenin Cerna, sent me to Honduras to spy.

[Question] What was the main reason for your coming to Honduras?

[Answer] Well, the main reason for my coming to Honduras was the following: First, to investigate the counterrevolutionary activities that we suspected existed in Honduran territory; second, to find out the military strategic posts where the Honduran Army keeps its armament.

[Question] Tell us about your job. Where do you work?

[Answer] Sir, I don't work because the FSLN Directorate gives me money to travel anywhere in the country and abroad; they give enough money to pay for my rent, food, clothing and all I need. They also give me money to hand to people who need it, even if I don't know the person. There is a secret code, which I would like to tell you privately not publicly, that was used by the people to request money.

[Question] What type of training do you currently receive from the Sandinist government?

[Answer] I was sent to Cuba. I learned how to direct troops and learned about assault troops, wireless communication, signals, espionage and counterespionage.

[Question] In what other countries have you been a spy?

[Answer] In the United States. As I told you, I moved freely in the United States. I traveled to many places, such as United States, Cuba and Mexico. I began to spy in the United States but could not stay there because I was ordered to return to Honduras.

[Question] Who were your contacts at the Nicaraguan Embassy in Honduras?

[Answer] My direct contact was the ambassador.

[Question] Who else?

[Answer] On rare occasions the consul and the embassy's counselor, who I seldom saw because I met the ambassador directly.

[Question] How did you get in touch with them?

[Answer] We had a very simple and apparently ordinary system; telephone calls, prearranged meetings. At the end of the meetings, I gave them all the information I had gathered or that I thought was important for the FSLN Directorate.

[Question] What documents did you use to enter and leave Honduras?

[Answer] The FSLN has seals and stamps in Nicaragua used to forge documents, and every person who leaves for this type of work is supplied with these types of documents.

[Question] Specifically, what type of documents did you carry when you entered Honduras?

[Answer] I arrived with a passport forged with the Salvadoran Consulate [as heard], it was ordered that way so as not to raise much suspicion.

[Question] How many Sandinist intelligence safehouses are you familiar with in Honduras?

[Answer] I know that there are three, four or five but I have access to only one, specially. It is located in a place known as (La Quince), 15 September, I mean. That is the only one I am familiar with. I have been told not to visit the rest for security reasons. Other people go there.

[Question] Who is the leader of the Nicaraguan spies in Honduras, or who heads the organization to which you belong in Honduras?

[Answer] No one is specifically responsible. The only known chief is the ambassador.

[Question] Why don't you have a chief or leader here? Who is your contact? What instructions do you have in this respect?

[Answer] As I said, we get the instructions through the embassy. No names are given because Lenin Cerna has told us that this is a security measure.

[Question] How many spies are there in Honduras, or according to what you have discovered, how many Sandinist government spies are active in Honduran territory?

[Answer] As I told you before, there are about 40, including women and some Cubans. I do not know the Cubans because I have not received any instructions from them. Rather, they seem to be the leaders.

[Question] Now then, these spies must have a leader or at least communicate with each other in some way. How do they do this?

[Answer] They do so through the embassy, as I said. However, this is forbidden to us for security reasons, as I told you. [end recording]

PAZ BARNICA DISCUSSES SALVADORAN REFUGEE PROBLEM

PA211950 Tegucigalpa LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 Mar 82 p 3

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa -- The National Commission on Refugees decided yesterday to transfer coordination of aid programs for Salvadoran refugees to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. This coordination had been the responsibility of the Evangelical Committee for National Emergency.

Yesterday's meeting of the National Commission on Refugees continued drafting and discussing its regulations. Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica, member of this commission, said yesterday: "Honduras can clearly see that this program for Salvadoran refugees should be solved as soon as possible because it represents a large expense. The country's economic situation makes it difficult for us to solve the problem as well as we should. Fortunately, we have the invaluable economic cooperation of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees."

"Despite all its problems, our country is a free nation with a democratic government and has a profound humanitarian awareness to receive all those who come to our country to temporarily live here for various reasons: However, we hope that this refugee problem will be gradually and satisfactorily solved because we have too many economic problems," he concluded.

NICARAGUA

MINISTRY REPORTS INCIDENT WITH HONDURAN PLANES

PA221250 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Communique No 9 issued by the public and foreign relations section of the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry on 21 March 1982 -- read by Capt Roberto Sanchez, chief of that section]

[Text] The Defense Ministry reports that on 21 March at 1130, El Tayacan, a Nicaraguan coast guard ship in charge of guaranteeing our sovereignty and our natural resources, captured D'Igarcuy, a Honduran fishing boat that was illegally fishing in Nicaraguan territorial waters, 21 miles south of Cape Gracias a Dios.

At 1430, two Super Mystere planes of the Honduran Air Force [HAF] flew over the Coast Guard ship.

At 1650, the (El Tayacan) captured another Honduran fishing boat, Mr T. At that time, three HAF Super Mystere plannes appeared and commenced firing missiles at the Nicaraguan Coast Guard ship. The (El Tayacan) responded to the attack and one of the Honduran planes started to trail smoke and came down at 1710. It flew to Honduras. The other planes also flew to Honduras 30 minutes, after having continued the attack.

The two Honduran ships and their crew were taken to Puerto Cabezas and will be turned over to pertinent authorities. The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has been informed about this violation of our airspace and the attack against the Nicaraguan Coast Guard ship.

Foreign Ministry Protest

PA221505 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Communique addressed to Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry on 21 March 1982 -- read by announcer]

[Text] Mr Minister: I am addressing you because of an attack launched today by Honduran Air Force planes against a Sandinist Coast Guard ship in Nicaraguan waters.

At 1130, the "El Tayacan," a Nicaraguan Coast Guard ship involved in patrol operations, seized the "D'igarcuy," a Honduran ship that was illegally fishing 21 miles south of Cape Gracias a Dios in Nicaraguan waters. As it was in the process of bringing this ship to Puerto Cabezas, two Honduran Air Force Super Mysteres flew over the ships in open violation of our airspace.

At 1450, the "El Tayacan" seized in the same area the "Mister T" another Honduran pirate ship. Apparently, this ship had set out with the other boat for our jurisdictional waters to engage in illegal activities.

As our boat was seizing this fishing boat, three Honduran Super Mystere planes appeared and suddenly commenced firing and launching missiles at our Coast Guard ship, which was forced to repel the attack. This unequal attack lasted until 1740, when the planes retreated to Honduran territory. The ships and their respective crew members continued on their way to Puerto Cabezas, where the pirate fishing boats will be turned over to the pertinent authorities.

In view of this new and unjustifiable act of aggression against Nicaraguan boats in Nicaraguan waters and the flagrant violation of our airspace, we want to report again to Your Excellency our repudiation for these incidents as well as our increasing concern because these types of actions seem to be a result of a planned campaign intended to irreparably deteriorate the relations between our respective governments as part of a vast plan that will culminate with an invasion of our territory by foreign forces.

We must note that this last attack is unique in that it was the first openly launched by Honduran Air Force planes against Nicaraguan boats. This is a reason for greater concern.

In condemning this new aggression against our country, we want to stress to Your Excellency the determined will of the people and Government of Nicaragua to maintain the best possible relations with the illustrious Honduran Government for the sake of peace in the Central American region. I take this opportunity to present to Your Excellency my highest and most distinguished consideration and esteem. [Signed] Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, foreign minister.

MEXICO'S CASTANEDA MEETS GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

PA221930 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda arrived in Nicaragua and went straight to the presidential palace, where he is meeting with members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. The Mexican foreign minister will present Yankee Secretary of State Alexander Haig's counterproposal to President Jose Lopez Portillo's peace proposal of last 21 February in Managua.

In addition to meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig last week, Minister Castaneda met with Cuban President Commander Fidel Castro. At his arrival at Sandino airport, the Mexican foreign minister did not give an interview to the newsmen but said he will give a press conference at the end of his visit to our country.

Sees Willingness To Negotiate

PA230209 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0118 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Managua, 22 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda today declared in this capital that "he noticed a good willingness" by the Nicaraguan authorities to start negotiations with the United States on all pending issues between the two nations. He added that such negotiations would seek to solve all problems affecting Central America and the Caribbean.

Castaneda, who arrived today from Cuba, where he remained for 2 days to meet with President Fidel Castro, met with the members of the Sandinist Junta of National Reconstruction for 2 hours. At the meeting, the Mexican foreign secretary, according to his own words, analyzed the results of the two sessions he held in New York on 6 and 14 March with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who submitted a five-point proposal to start negotiations on the regional conflict, although perhaps after the Salvadoran elections, scheduled for 28 March.

The discussions were also attended by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Father Miguel d'Escoto, and Mexican Ambassador in Nicaragua Augusto Gomez Villanueva. The president of the Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR), Guillermo Ungo, currently in Managua, revealed that he will meet with Castaneda, probably in Mexico in the next few days.

With that, Castaneda would complete a round of consultations over the various peace proposals for Central America and the Caribbean, including a five-point proposal by President Jose Lopez Portillo. Castaneda, who remained noncommittal with reporters, returned to Mexico at 1545 hours (2145 GMT).

HUMBERTO ORTEGA OUTLINES CIVIL DEFENSE PLAN

PA191930 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0330 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Statement at news conference held by Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra at noon on 18 March 1982; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] Through the media -- the radio, newspapers and television -- we want to communicate with the people to explain several matters that are very important in the life of our country and of our Sandinist peoples' revolution. We want to discuss some aspects related to the defense of our sovereignty and revolution and thus have with us a fruitful and strong element of support and planning to avert rumors so that our people can tackle with greater capacity, awareness, understanding, conviction and order all the tasks demanded by the defense of our sovereignty and revolution at this historical moment being experienced by our revolutionary process.

In the first place, we want to report to our people, workers -- the urban and rural workers -- youths, women, all of Sandino's working people, and all the other sectors in the nation the view that the FSLN National Directorate, our revolutionary government, the high command of the Sandinist People's Army and the Interior Ministry have of the political situation and the grave danger being experienced by the Central American region. We want to stress -- through the various media -- what the various leaders of our revolution have said about the fact that our people and our revolutionary process are going through moments of great tension because of the irrational attitudes and immature stances that U.S. Government officials have been evidencing.

At the time of this appearance before our people there are still political factors which make us continue to view the political situation regarding our relations with the U.S. Government and certain governments and organizations of the region as complex and difficult. I repeat, especially because of the high-handed, forceful, arrogant, immature and deeply reactionary attitudes which exist in the relations with our people, government and revolution. How long will this tense and difficult situation last? It is hard to say for sure how many days and weeks we will experience this grave situation in the Central American region. However, we can say that, by the way the various problems of the region have been evolving, there is a point of reference which our people can use in order to view the different situation in the Central American region. This point of reference is the civil war being experienced in our sister republic of El Salvador.

We see an increasingly tense and complex political situation to the extent that we draw closer to the day of the elections that have been planned by the forces which direct the political orders of the Reagan administration, that is, 28 March. What will happen as we approach those days? What will happen 2, 3 or 4 days before them [words indistinct] and the days after the elections in El Salvador? We cannot categorically assert what will happen.

Why? Because of the way a number of political factors have been handled up to now, such as the fact that some very reactionary sectors of the Reagan administration have spread lies and falsehoods. There have been desperate cases, like that of the young Nicaraguan patriot and revolutionary Orlando Tardencillas, who made them look like fools.

These facts indicate to us that during the next few days, and during the days following 28 March, different situations will arise in the political, diplomatic and military fields. However, we want to stress to our people, with the calmness and responsibility with which our revolution and our leaders speak to our people, that the situation we are experiencing continues to be difficult and complex, because we are determined to stick to the revolutionary plan we have been promoting since we seized power on 19 July 1979 and because we are determined to continue to be revolutionaries and maintain a profoundly popular revolutionary process in this country. We want to continue to be internationalists and anti-imperialists.

There are forces which want to return to the past and impose the Somozists who were defeated and others who were not Somozists but who do not represent the interests of workers, patriotism and Sandinism. There are sectors abroad which are being used by U.S. imperialism to impose the past on us so that we go back to a regime of exploitation and oppression for our people. They want to impose a puppet regime that serves the strategic interests that the United States feels it has had here in Nicaragua and Central America for more than a century.

Therefore, those of us who have been in [the government] so far, who will continue in these difficult times and have been struggling to direct the political situation toward a path that will lead to a just solution that (?does not involve) more bloodshed and destruction -- more destruction than we have had and more than that being experienced by the Salvadoran people -- will make every effort to find a political and just solution for this difficult situation. We want a solution in which the concept of negotiation will truly mean fairness and benefits for the poorest and the most exploited and oppressed.

We don't want this political negotiation to mean imposition of the several political and economic factors which could affect our principles of self-determination, sovereignty and dignity. So we want to stress that we are involved in a complex situation in this area and that we will continue to seek this solution -- with the support of other mature and responsible foreign governments which have accompanied us in this struggle to find a just political solution to the problems of the region. We will continue looking for this solution in this manner. While we are involved in this effort to find a just solution and a dignified negotiation for the region, we are worried that despite this effort by us, the lies and falsehoods of the most reactionary sectors of the U.S. Government, the Central American area and certain South American countries have continued.

We are worried that even during the last few hours the conspiracy of the Somozist bands and some military elements from South America have continued. We cannot say the South American armies, but some important military men of some South American armies are supporting the maneuvers of U.S. imperialism and are constantly moving about different [word indistinct] of the Central American area preparing for activities which are already well known. The latest and most important action was the blasting of the bridges in the northern area of our territory.

Yesterday in a clash between our forces and a counterrevolutionary group, we inflicted I believe more than 11 dead on their side. Also, in the past few days, some bands have been operating here in the Rama zone and they killed a companero of the Farm Workers Association, ATC, and pulled out his tongue. They killed other civilian peasants of the region. I think that as long as we continue searching for a just and mature solution, the enemy will continue his plans of conspiracy, his armed counterrevolutionary activities, and his larger-scale military plans.

I want to say that the current situation is not only complex in the search for political solutions, but is also complex because if a solution is not found to these political contradictions which the revolutionary, progressive forces have with the most reactionary sectors of the region and imperialism, then the most reactionary sectors will try to impose their aggressive, armamentist, military type solution. It seems that this situation which we are experiencing is foolish politically and foolish militarily. They seek not only to stage sabotage actions, such as that against the bridges, or sabotage some areas of production, some revolutionary leaders, honest and working citizens like the companero who was slain on 16 March in Rama. But this also is the product of the desperation of the most reactionary sectors seeking to impose their conditions on the critical situation in the region.

This could unleash a military aggression against the Nicaraguan people, starting from the situation we are experiencing in the country. In other words, the (?situation) in El Salvador which we mentioned previously is a point of reference which we must view as a thermometer to see whether the possibility of intervention is more real or less real. In El Salvador there are forces trying to halt the revolutionary popular advance of the revolutionary and progressive sectors. And we do not doubt that an intervention in El Salvador could continue toward and into our territory.

Furthermore, some reactionary military experts are even considering an action in Nicaragua parallel to the intervention in El Salvador. Therefore, we must analyze in a calm manner the criticial situation we are experiencing at this moment. The state of national emergency is now affecting the normal activities which were being carried out before the state of national exception was decreed. We must be clear about this. In other words, the state of emergency has forced the revolutionary government to divert a series of efforts which were destined for normal programs, in order to tackle the military-type defense which we face at this difficult moment.

Then there will be a series of programs, and the government will make efforts so that our people will be affected as little as possible by this situation.

But, I repeat, there will be a series of programs, both economic and social, which will remain intact in this state of national emergency, because not only their resources, but also the personnel of some enterprises will be destined to support a series of tasks as of now which are required by national defense, which require preparations in our territory, to better prepare all of our mechanisms, all of our military defense activities.

We have attempted to have this state of national emergency affect only what it has to affect in the vital tasks of national defense. We have the capacity to act in this way, and in the past few days the government junta and the National Directorate have held talks so that the state of national emergency will affect as little as possible the normal development of activities in the country.

But this does not mean that our people, our officials, that everyone should be unaware that one way or another the situation is affecting a series of normal programs. We are trying to rationalize in each situation, so that the sacrifice implied by the tasks of defense preparation will fall not only on some, but on all Nicaraguans. The sacrifice of defense preparations is a necessary sacrifice, which we revolutionaries must make with the total moral and political conviction that it is a sacrifice that we will strive to have fall not only on a few but on all the economic and social structures of Nicaraguans. In this way we will alleviate the impact of the tasks required for defense in each of the sectors that comprise our society.

We have tried to keep the people's activities in a normal routine -- normal social activities, the movies, baseball games, work, the people's free movement at any time of the night or day, except in places important to the nation's military security. I believe that you have clearly seen how the decree on the state of national emergency was issued and yet the country's normal routine has almost been maintained. We will continue to maintain this to the extent that the situation warrants.

This situation also affects departures from the country. Some people are concerned because they believe that there can no longer be the normal freedom of movement that sustains the country's economic and social life. This must be kept normal. The only thing is that since we are under a state of national emergency, we must, in terms of controlling migratory movement, adopt certain special measures for this situation. However, this doesn't mean that we are stopping this activity, which is necessary for the normal evolution of our daily life.

But we do state clearly that the enemy who plots, places bombs in our planes and airports and enters and leaves the country because of this freedom of movement, whether by air, land or sea, must be controlled. We have to control not only the foreign enemy who enters and leaves Nicaragua, but those who were born in Nicaragua and who are acting as mercenaries, living in Nicaragua and maintaining positions, about which we already know, that affect the country's defense. These are individuals who want to strengthen their conspiracy abroad, but as soon as they are caught in that kind of evil and dirty work they (?would have to suffer the consequences) of certain special measures.

These gentlemen do not surprise us, because this state of national emergency is nothing more than an instrument that the people and the revolutionary government are using to better defend themselves in the face of the aggression of imperialism, (?which is) a reactionary enemy.

We have said here that we will never have a state of siege or martial laws like those that Somoza had to resort to, or like those used by military regimes, because those are measures intended to smother and eliminate the people who oppose these governments. This is a national state of emergency intended to better prepare the different measures that the entire nation must carry out in facing our foreign enemy, because the Somozist who plots and the treacherous bourgeois who plots are indeed foreign enemies. They could not plot against the government or constitute a serious threat if they weren't backed by a military aggression from the most reactionary armies of the region, supported by U.S. imperialism.

This is a state of national emergency so that our people can better organize the defense of their homeland and thus be better able to sever the hands -- as has been mentioned -- of all who are conspiring in Nicaragua and who are affecting the preparations that our people require for their defense, to face this aggression. For this reason, this is not a state of siege or martial law like those implemented by Somoze or like those that must be implemented by unpopular military regimes.

We also want to briefly discuss the nature of national defense. The defense of the nation and of the revolution has its base, its foundation, its nerve, its matrix, its vital area, its heart, in the working people -- in our workers, our peasants, our revolutionary women, our patriotic and revolutionary youth -- in short, in all of the working people, in the honest citizens, in the patriotic citizens. Our national defense finds its foundation there.

But this situation, the kinds of struggle we used to overthrow Somoza, are not the mode of struggle that the people can use to win now; our people must organize. And this is very important, because the experience of our people's struggle as national experience which involved insurrection in the form of barricades, the burning of tires, protests and so forth -- this type or mode of combat is no longer valid in this phase. Now the struggle, if there should be a military attack, must be carefully organized. We cannot act now with weak mechanisms of organization, as we did in the past. It no longer involves affecting entertainment or having an impact on the economic or the administrative order, as it did against Somoza. Instead, now it involves, in the event of military aggression, in the event of war, maintaining a maximal functioning of the country under such conditions. This means that we must organize ourselves adequately to apply the new modes of defense requires by the revolution after it took power. The past modes of struggle are different from those that we must implement today to defend our fatherland.

Initially, we must understand that now we cannot simply take off running or head out in detachments in the face of the enemy's advance. This was a thing of the past, when we did not control the territory and were fighting against Somoza. We had to be on the run constantly to avoid being hit by the enemy. At the time, it was the enemy that controlled the positions, controlled the cities. Today we have won power. And we must clearly realize that we cannot abandon that power that we achieved. We cannot take all of the people to the mountains, to another country or to sea. No, we must stay here, each in his house, in his neighborhood, at his post, on his farm, in his enterprise, in the countryside, in the city, defending the power that we won.

The defense that is being prepared, the defense that the army is preparing, is to allow each and every citizen to defend the last brick of his home. Do not think that we are going to give our houses to the enemy, so that he can enter while we live in the woods. No, we have to learn to fight in such a way that if they enter our block, we will fight them on that block, house by house, brick by brick. Therefore, the defense we are preparing is intended to defeat the enemy inch by inch and to forbid his advance. And if he advances, we will defend our positions to the very end, because we cannot lose the power that we won. The defense we are preparing includes measures with which our people will gradually become familiar. There are a series of large measures that are being implemented and these must be viewed with the knowledge that the basic idea is that each citizen, each Nicaraguan, each soldier, each militiaman, is going to defend the portion of what we earlier won that is assigned to him to the final consequences. This is a war of defense; what are we going to defend? Our position. And what is our position? All of Nicaragua. That is the position we are going to defend, because this is a war of the people's defense against a foreign aggression that is attempting to take our cities, our enterprises and our homes. Therefore, the defense that we want to implement, the defense that the army has prepared, allows all of our people to defend themselves in their theater of operations, which is all of Nicaragua's territory. For example, in the cities they defend themselves using the various trenches and circles that surround the cities; in the countryside, there will be four, five or six circles, like the outlying circles in the cities.

If the enemy reaches a given point and passes a circle, then you will too, and we begin to defend the city from the neighborhoods, in the houses. We do not think that the enemy can cross, but if he does we are sure and we are going to defeat him from our cities. And our defense must continue from the borders, with different rings that encircle the fundamental areas of the country, so that the enemy cannot occupy these strategic positions. In this sense, around this large family of workers and humble persons -- the sons of Sandino, the free men of Nicaragua,the true Sandinists, the true revolutionaries, the true Nicaraguans -- around these working people, on whose shoulders rest, in a fundamental sense, the production, the sacrifice, the work, the war in defense of the fatherland -- on the shoulders of the 15 borderguards who shed their blood guarding the most remote and most difficult and mountainous areas of the border, eating poorly and living under difficult contitions with the rain, mosquitoes, and so forth; these borderguards are the soldiers who are the core of our armed forces, the workers and peasants who work to permit the program of the revolutionary government to be carried out -- hence, the people are the ones on whom rest the construction of the future and our tasks in defense of the fatherland -- we are sure that the rest of the citizens who are true Nicaraguan patriots will unite around these people and will thus achieve a single fist of Nicaraguans, a solid fist of dignity, a solid fist with which, first of all, we can dissuade or avert such an intervention, so that when our enemies see us more prepared and more united, they will think twice before intervening. But if they do intervene, this fist can smash them.

Therefore. we are sure that our humble working people, the Sandinist front and the revolutionary government, will rally about. If necessary, we will count on the technicians who work with our laborers and peasants in all enterprises, in both the private and the public sectors. At this moment they will react with great patriotism and dignity, so that we can strengthen our fist. We are sure that the patriotic businessmen, like all true Nicaraguans, will also support the defense effort required by the nation and by a free Nicaragua.

We, the revolutionary government, will soon publish a decree on a patriotic contribution for defense. This contribution should not affect the production efforts; its purpose is to soften the impact of defense spending on programs for housing construction and for that of other installations. The government fears that these programs will be affected. Our construction program for low-cost housing may be delayed by 4, 5 or 6 months. Why is this? Because all of the material and workers are being used for a series of engineering projects -- defense lines, trenches and other military constructions -- that are required to meet an enemy invasion and defeat it.

As we have said before, we work to ensure that aggression will not only bring the people closer together, but to see that its impact will make us all feel united and make the entire nation feel as one. This is why, acting within the patriotic defense effort, the government has decided to issue such a decree, which will be revealed later.

We have learned that, even before reports of this patriotic contribution were made known, some businessmen from the private sector, working with the revolution, offered voluntary contributions to help us support the revolution. We are a poor country, which emerged from a war only 2 and 1/2 years ago, when we took power. We are a country that was destroyed socially, morally and [word indistinct] by the Somozist regime for over 40 years.

We are a country that would require, even if there were no attack upon us, many years of work and sweat for reconstruction to solve its problems. It would take 10, 15 or 20 years of effort. We have always believed that it will take that many years to create the foundations upon which to rebuild our nation. And that is if we are not attacked militarily.

We would need that many years for our children to enjoy that which we did not enjoy in the past. We are working for our children, although our adults are living under better conditions than they did yesterday, for though they are still poor and have problems, they live in dignity and are rebuilding their homes and their country.

We will now refer to what we have already established as general guidelines [words indistinct] the role of the Sandinist Peoples Militia [MPS] at this moment and to the trends that should be followed:

In the first place, we want to say that all activities of the MPS, as planned to date, should be for the purpose of acquiring strength. The militias serve the fundamental role of providing local support for the Sandinist Peoples Army. In other words, the militia's role, in the final instance, is to continue to prepare in combat skills and to create a large number of trained and organized groups for various tasks. For example, they will ensure the defense of certain localities, plants, factories, schools and other installations. That is, of course, if the militia are not mobilized within other forms of higher military mobilization for tasks of a strictly military nature.

This is to say that the militia will permanently supply the Sandinist Peoples Army with organized forces, so that the army can better deploy its combat forces, troops and battalions in combat. Therefore, the existing relationship is this: High command and army general command. The army has a militia department and this department has a chief, who is Capt Ivan Garcia. This department, using both its sections and others, has the specific task of organizing the local militia, in both the cities and in the countryside, but the role of the militia is to get the people organized and to receive military training. We want to make this matter of the militia very clear.

As for civil defense, this is a very important matter. Civil defense involves a series of guidelines, aspects and points that the Sandinist Peoples Army, through a national civil defense department [words indistinct].

That is, we in the army, through the Civil Defense Department, prepare documents, methods and guidelines to prepare for civil defense. How is civil defense prepared? It is prepared, basically, in the various areas of the country by the citizens themselves. In the cities, where [words indistinct], especially, in this case, in the neighborhoods.

What is the line of communications, the line of command? Well, we have the Sandinist Peoples Army. In this case, the EPS staff. This staff has a department that is [words indistinct] Captain (Moreno). We give him the guidelines, the orders, the [words indistinct]. He has the pamphlets, the manuals, everything, all suitably prepared. He needs someone to organize this.

Who organizes, who implements, who carries out these guidelines? Who makes implementation of the guidelines possible? The Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS].

We want to show briefly the poster we have here [words indistinct]. Here we have the army staff. Under it, we have the Civil Defense Department, which, as I have already said, is directed by Capt (Victor Moreno). The Civil Defense Department, to be able to carry out all of its orders, is supported by an organization. What organization? The CDS; here they are.

It is CDS that organize our [word indistinct] in the population. Who comprise the CDS? The people, who are organized within these committees. [Words indistinct] the Sandinist People's Militia [MPS]. While it is true that the main role of the MPS is to train the people who have joined the militia in a given neighborhood, and to have these people in a state of preparation to go to any part of the country, it is logical for these groups, who are prepared and trained, to help the civil defense. How can they help the civil defense? By helping with the mobilizations that the civil defense may order. This means that this is a necessary element for implementation of all of the activities of the civil defense [words indistinct] the Sandinist Defense Committee.

I will give you an example: In a neighborhood, the [words indistinct] of the civil defense will be disseminated through pamphlets, through the press. Measures will be taken so that the people can clip the information from the paper and prepare their own small pamphlets. Specific measures on how to prepare for civil defense will also be announced through television.

For example, a neighborhood receives a manual from its CDS on what to do to prepare for civil defense. The manual says, to cite a case, that it is necessary to have a place where the neighborhood children can be taken in case of war. The manual states that in case an attack takes place, there should be a place, a school, some sort of fairly large place, where the children can be taken.

How is this done? Well, the CDS decide on the place, organize a group that will be in charge of taking care of the place, watching over it and adopting all necessary measures of protection. This is how these steps are implemented.

Why? Because if we don't plan for this, our people will not know what to do when a difficult moment arises.

This is why I was saying that these measures will be implemented through the CDS. The mothers and housewives will know what to do. They will be able to act if there is a plan. It is difficult to give protection to every house if all of the people stay in their homes. But if there is a place where all the children are, another place for all sick adults and the elderly, then there can be brigades of mothers and housewives. What for? So that they can care for the children, providing them food and looking after their health.

Additional brigades of citizens can contribute to the centers where the children and the sick have found refuge by digging protective trenches around them, so that in case of a shooting or a bombing -- anything -- the children, the people there, will be able to get into the protected areas. Once the action is over, they come out and the situation returns to normal.

We must learn to live our life of production and our economic life even despite war. Therefore, it is a good idea to create health brigades, to prevent plagues, and other brigades to handle fires. This will be organized through the CDS. We will also organize brigades to get rid of the debris. Why? So that there will not be any trash in the streets, not only to allow the people to circulate, but for the vehicles that take food to the neighborhoods and the military vehicles that have to get through to go to a specific combat zone.

So, we must not begin to build trenches and barricades and dig holes in the backyards freely and at our own initiative. What would happen if someone decides, due to patriotic feeling and the desire to do something against a possible intervention, to dig a large ditch in a road? Well, we might also have to get through that road. Then the army could not carry out its combat missions. Perhaps that same road has to be used to send food to the people. Consequently, what we have to do is to adopt a number of measures, but in an organized way. No one should do anything, no one should take a single step without instructions from the CDS. The CDS will have the manuals and the specific instructions from us, from the army. We will send these instructions in manuals that are called manuals for civil defense and Companero (Moreno) is in charge of that section.

This is very important if we are to prevent anarchy and disorder. So no one should be thinking of digging holes now and of doing things without instructions. Because, as I said, if a hole is dug in a place and a waterline is broken, the people will be without water.

The civil defense must be (?organized) in such a way that if the enemy ruins a waterline with a bomb, we can quickly send a team to repair the line there; the same with the electric lines, if they are damaged. So we have to know who knows anything about electricity and what tools can be used in the neighborhood for these repairs -- we must see what we have.

Therefore, it is very important that we have order and patience. We are in a hurry to carry out these plans, but they must be complied with. We must carry them out rapidly in an orderly way, because if we are fast but have no order, all we can create is chaos. Therefore, we want to stress this matter of civil defense.

What are its specific measures? We will announce all of this to the CDS through the media, with special pamphlets so that the people can begin to prepare for civil defense in an organized way. How will the civil defense be organized in the enterprises and factories -- in the people's property area [APP] and the private sector? We must state this very clearly. In the first place, it is presumed, and logical, that the enterprises and organizations are structured differently than the neighborhoods. Everybody understands that. [Words indistinct] the EPS General Command [words indistinct] the civil defense will also send written instructions and manuals to the institutions -- the pertinent ministers, heads of enterprises and managers of private companies; that is, those who head the private enterprise and those who are responsible for the APP. Then, these institutions have to guarantee compliance with the civil defense measures that they received. How can the institutions implement these measures? First, through the unions there and the overall working population in that organization. [words indistinct] The best organized are the unions. These organizations also have the support of the Sandinist peoples militias in their areas. Of course, if all of the militia members have been sent to strengthen the battlefront, then they would not have any militia members. But if they have not been called to the front, then it is logical that they take charge of some measures to protect the installations, particularly if it is a large enterprise, and, at the same time, help to implement the civil defense measures for their enterprise.

For example, there are certain factories that must continue to operate during a war. Therefore, if we need a given factory for our defense, we must ensure its continuous operation, because it is vital to continue the fight if we are to defeat the enemy. So this enterprise must be protected, so that the enemy, who also knows that it is important, will not sabotage it. If the enemy decides to bomb the enterprise because he knows it is important, the workers must have a shelter in the backyard, so that when the alarm is received they can, in an organized fashion, implement a plan to pick up the most important tools for the machinery and, along with the machinery itself, put them in a safe place and then go to the shelter that they built.

Consequently, the measures to prepare for civil defense in the enterprises will come down from the army. Who must comply with them? The organizations. They must be complied with by the organization, because it is impossible for us to be watching over the private enterprises' compliance with the law during these difficult times in Nicaragua. We cannot allow the citizens who work in a private enterprise to be subjected to the whims of a manager who does not want his garden ruined with the construction of a shelter that might save the lives of his workers. Therefore, the manager and the private enterprise must guarantee that the shelters we call for will be built according to the type and size specified -- so many meters in depth and width. The expense of this must be borne by the enterprise itself. Our workers must also demand that the enterprise guarantee the necessary time to comply with the civil defense requirements. The workers must participate in these tasks. No one should oppose this, because we need to guarantee that our workers will not be affected by the enemy. Meanwhile, we must see to it that the enterprises continue to run [words indistinct] our workers.

We must learn to work under difficult conditions. If a factory has to be transferred, well then it is transferred and we continue to work. This is the spirit that we must promote and these are the measures that are even now being printed. Therefore, soon, in the next few days, perhaps tomorrow, in the next few hours, they will be made known in certain places.

ROBELO SCORES PRESS, PRELA ON CIA REPORTS

PA211822 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 13 Mar 82 pp 1, 12

[Text] Alfonso Robelo, president of the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinator Board [CDN] and the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN], denied today that the organizations he heads have received money from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) or any foreign country.

He described the headlines of the two state-run daily newspapers and the PRENSA LATINA reports as irresponsible. He added that the Cuban news agency is "unreliable" and "has manipulated the news." He said that if the CIA is present in Nicaragua, then the KGB and the Cuban Intelligence Services are probably also here.

"I understand that the aid referred to is that which has openly arrived here for the private sector's programs that are being implemented by the Nicaraguan Development Foundation, EDUCREDITO and so forth."

Robelo stressed that "if the talk about democratic forces is intended to suggest that there are political parties that are financed by the U.S. Government, I want to categorically and emphatically state that neither the CDN nor the MDN -- for which I can speak because I am their president -- have received, requested or been offered a single cent from any government in the world."

The CDN president said: "We want to be true Nicaraguans; therefore, we feel that we must be totally independent and must not accept any money from abroad, which would tie our hands and compromise the political organizations."

"I think it would be good if other of the country's political organizations that are related to the government could say the same because if we start investigating, we will discover that a struggle involving not only U.S. interests but interests of other superpowers is taking place in Nicaragua at this moment."

"We understand that the Soviet Union, the Cubans, the Libyians, the Palestinians and the Mexicans are quite involved in our country; therefore, Nicaragua has become a boiling pot of many opposed interests."

When asked if he meant to say that parties other than the ones he heads may be receiving aid from abroad, Robelo said:

"I mean that it would be quite good if we Nicaraguans could solve our own problems without international ties or internationalism. We, on our part, have not received a single cent from anyone."

Regarding the reports that were banner-headlined by a government daily newspaper, the president of the MDN said: "Indeed that publication -- which we allow is quite unreliable, subordinate to and used to doing the 'dirtiest' work for the party in power -- said: 'CIA Millions To Moderate Nicas' in its master headline yesterday."

"The mentioned newspaper bases its information on two PRENSA LATINA reports. Things start to go wrong from there. As we all know, PRENSA LATINA is a news agency of the Cuban Government that thus defends the Marxist-Leninist interests of dictator Fidel Castro. Consequently, the information is manipulated."

"I honestly am not familiar with the full text of the New York TIMES report, but the fact that it is based on two PRENSA LATINA reports makes it unreliable."

"The cable reports are ambiguous and confusing. One says that 'President Reagan gave millions of dollars of covert aid to moderate sectors in Nicaragua.' In other words, it suggests that this is a past action."

"The second report says: The U.S. Government is supplying millions of dollars of covert aid to individuals and private organizations in Nicaragua, according to officials quoted by the New York TIMES, giving the impression that this is now taking place. This is manipulation."

"One cable report says moderate sectors in Nicaragua and the other says covert financial aid to individuals and private organizations."

CASTRO MEETS WITH CASTANEDA, REITERATES STAND

FL221216 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, received Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda Saturday afternoon. The Mexican foreign secretary informed President Castro about the outcome of his talks with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig held within the framework of Jose Lopez Portillo's proposals. The Mexican president's proposals seek to reduce tensions in Central America and the Caribbean through negotiations involving all parties.

Commander in Chief Castro thanked Secretary Castaneda for his report, reiterated Cuba's well-known stand on the problems affecting the region and confirmed Cuba's support for President Lopez Portillo's constructive proposals. Cuba's own stand in relation to the situation in Central America and the Caribbean was defined in Fidel's letter to the Mexican president.

Participating in the meeting were Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers; Isidoro Malmierca, minister of foreign relations; and the Mexican and Cuban ambassadors.

Communique Issued

PA221403 Paris AFP in Spanish 1316 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Havana, 22 Mar (AFP) -- President Fidel Castro ratified Cuba's adherence to the Mexican proposals for peace in Central America during his meeting with Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda.

The four-paragraph official communique published this morning by GRANMA omitted all reference to Castaneda's current whereabouts. He was expected today, Monday, in Managua.

GRANMA only mentioned that President Castro had met with the Mexican foreign secretary "Saturday afternoon."

Castaneda Departs

FL221736 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1732 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda left Havana this morning for Nicaragua to continue his government's peace efforts in Central America and the Caribbean. Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca saw Castaneda off at the Jose Marti Airport.

U.S. REPORT LACKS PROOF, REVEALS SPY NETWORK

FL230145 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] The United States has ventured new accusations regarding the alleged supply [of arms] to Salvadoran guerrillas by Cuba and Nicaragua, in what appears to be another step in U.S. interventionist plans. While still in the midst of the scandal created by its frustrated attempt to prove Nicaragua's complicity in the Salvadoran conflict through Orlando Jose Tardencillas, the U.S. State Department has published another report this weekend with the same intent. This time it tries in a white paper, the second this year, to prove once again that alleged Cuban-Nicaraguan support has been increased in recent months.

However, the 11-page document lacks sources to back up the information it contains and, at the same time, its publication reveals the creation of a vast espionage network to track the arms which it says are getting into the hands of Salvadoran rebels.

CASTRO ATTENDS RECEPTION FOR KOREAN DELEGATION

FL201445 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Party Central Committee and president of the Council of State and Ministers, attended a reception in honor of the visit by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Politburo Presidium of the Korean Workers' Party [KWP] and prime minister of the Council of Administration of the DPRK, which was held last night at the Korean Embassy in Havana. During the reception, attended by other leaders of the revolution, Fidel had extensive talks with Yi Chong-ok and Yun Ki-pok, alternate member of the KWP Politburo and secretary of the KWP Central Committee and with other members of the DPRK delegation presently visiting Cuba.

DPRK Premier Leaves

FL221229 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, was on hand Saturday night to bid farewell to the DPRK delegation headed by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Korean Workers' Party Politburo and premier of the DPRK Administration Council.

WORKERS IN ANGOLA ASSESS ACCOMPLISHMENTS

FL222035 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1702 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] The assembly evaluating the reorganization and/or ratification of leadership of the Cuban Communist Party in Angola has made a thorough examination of the work accomplished by thousands of Cuban internationalists in that nation during the past year. The meeting confirmed the achievements of Cuban cooperation with the People's Republic of Angola, criticized the deficiencies, and studied aspects of the party's internal activities during the past year. The main report to the assembly assessing the party of the Cuban Internationalists in Angola stressed the work accomplished by the members of the Che Guevara Teachers Detachment and the work of the doctors and construction workers. The Cuban Communists in Angola condemned the warmongering policies of the present U.S. administration.

ANAP SUPPORTS CRACKDOWN AGAINST ILLEGAL TRADE

FL191555 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1237 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Julio Pascual, vice president of the National Association of Small Farmers, told the National News Agency that the struggle against the middlemen has the support of the honest farmers who participate in the free market and that they reject those who take advantage of this kind of trade in an illegal manner. He made the statement as he was making a tour through several cooperatives in Sancti Spiritus Province. He said that ANAP reaffirms that peasants and agricultural cooperatives, who have complied with their planned deliveries to the state and have surplus goods, can and should participate in the free market.

KOREAN COVERAGE OF DPRK PREMIER'S VISIT TO CUBA

For Pyongyang Domestic Service and KCNA coverage of the visit to Cuba of DPRK Premier Yi Chong-ok, including his meeting with Fidel Castro, see the Korea section of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT for 23 March and subsequent issues.